

ISAYCHEV, I. V.; TREITSKIY, M.V.

Transformation of Eutectoid Copper-Borillium Alloys. "Reentgenography
Applied to the Study of Materials."

Edited by G. Kurdyumov. ONTI NKTP, 1936 p. 269

ROUSAROVA, Jarmila, D.s.; ZNAMENACEK, Karel; TREJNA, Emilie, (HMU)

Certain problems of environmental atmosphere for newborn infants.
Cesk.pediat. 15 no.1:30-36 Ja '60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel prof.dr.
J. Trapl, vedouci pediatrickeho useku prim. dr. K. Polacek. Hydro-
meteorologicky ustav v Praze.
(INFANT NEWBORN)
(AIR)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756520008-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756520008-7"

CA

23

Preparation of specimens of monocarboxycellulose and its esters. M. Trelvas, N. N. Shoxygina, and Z. Rogovin (Moscow Textile Inst.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.)* 22, 1214-24(1949).—The presence of even a small no. of CO₂H groups sharply lowers the soly. of nitrates derived from carboxycellulose; this soly. is less than that of nitrates of alginic or pectic acids. The presence of CO₂H in the β-position of the polysaccharide mol. significantly lowers the rate of acetylation. Cellulose (linters) was oxidized to a monocarboxy deriv. by means of NO₂ with either the static or the dynamic methods (cf. Yackel and Kenyon, C.A. 36, 1173); the latter was carried out in a desiccator contg. a beaker of liquid NO₂ and the residual air was pumped out. The CO₂H content of alginic acid was not increased with NO₂ treatment, hence secondary OH groups are unattacked. Primary OH and CHO groups are readily oxidized (diaklehydrocellulose is oxidized to a product contg. 32.4% CO₂H). The extent of chain destruction cannot be estd. since introduction of CO₂H groups lowers the stability to alkali if the β-C is attacked and the viscometric method is unsuitable. The fragmentative action is shown by a 10 to 12-fold decline in the viscosity of alginic acid treated with NO₂ (CO₂H content is const.). The monocarboxycellulose (I) is 100% sol. in 20% NaOH and is 50-60% more hygroscopic than the initial linter; the name is a provisional one for the acid resulting from β-C oxidation and having the structure of polyglycuronic acid. Nitration of I gave nitrates whose soly. in Me₂CO is 9.7-18.7% with 13% N content and 1.5-8.0% CO₂H; nitrates of alginic or pectic acids are 90-100% sol. The loss in soly. may be attributed

to cross-chain esterification of CO₂H and HO, a process readily visualized in nitrations in nonaqueous media (such as 48% HNO₃, 50% H₂PO₄, and 2% PdCl₂ for 4 hrs. at 20°), when nitration is carried out in solns. contg. 10% H₂O, the soly. of the product rises to 81%. The soly. differences in alginic acid and pectic deriva. are attributed to the different steric arrangements of the acid and alk. groups. I was acetylated in homo- and heterogeneous systems; the process is severely retarded by CO₂H groups and a specimen contg. 1.0% CO₂H does not completely react in 24 hrs. under condition which completely acetylate cotton linters. Incompletely acetylated products have low Me₂CO soly. (3.7%), whereas complete esters show solubilities ranging from 60.0% to 78% for specimens having 1.0-3.0% CO₂H. It is believed that Ac₂O forms mixed anhydrides with the CO₂H groups which then reacts with the OH groups of interchain type, a factor which prevents further swelling and thus reducing the reaction rate. Soln. of I in dil. NaOH and treatment with AgNO₃ gave the insol. Ag salt which, treated with MeI in EtOH, yields the Me ester which is sol. in H₂O (used for sepn. from AgI) and insol. in EtOH. G. M. K.

TREIVAS, M. G.

Z. A. ROGOVIN, ZhPKh 22, 857-64, 1949

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a source of polarized ions now being built in order to extend the experimental possibilities of the ex-

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ADDRESS: 17

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

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TITLE: Optical properties of atomic hydrogen beam

CEPHEUS: Cepheus is a small constellation in the northern sky.

100. In the case of a person who is not a member of the family, the person must be a resident of the family for at least 12 months before the date of the application for a family visa.

ABSTRACT Review of the need for a new approach to international

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TREIJS, B.

Methodical calculation of production cost price on collective farms. p. 24. PADOMJU LATVIJAS KOMUNISTS, Riga. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE:

East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

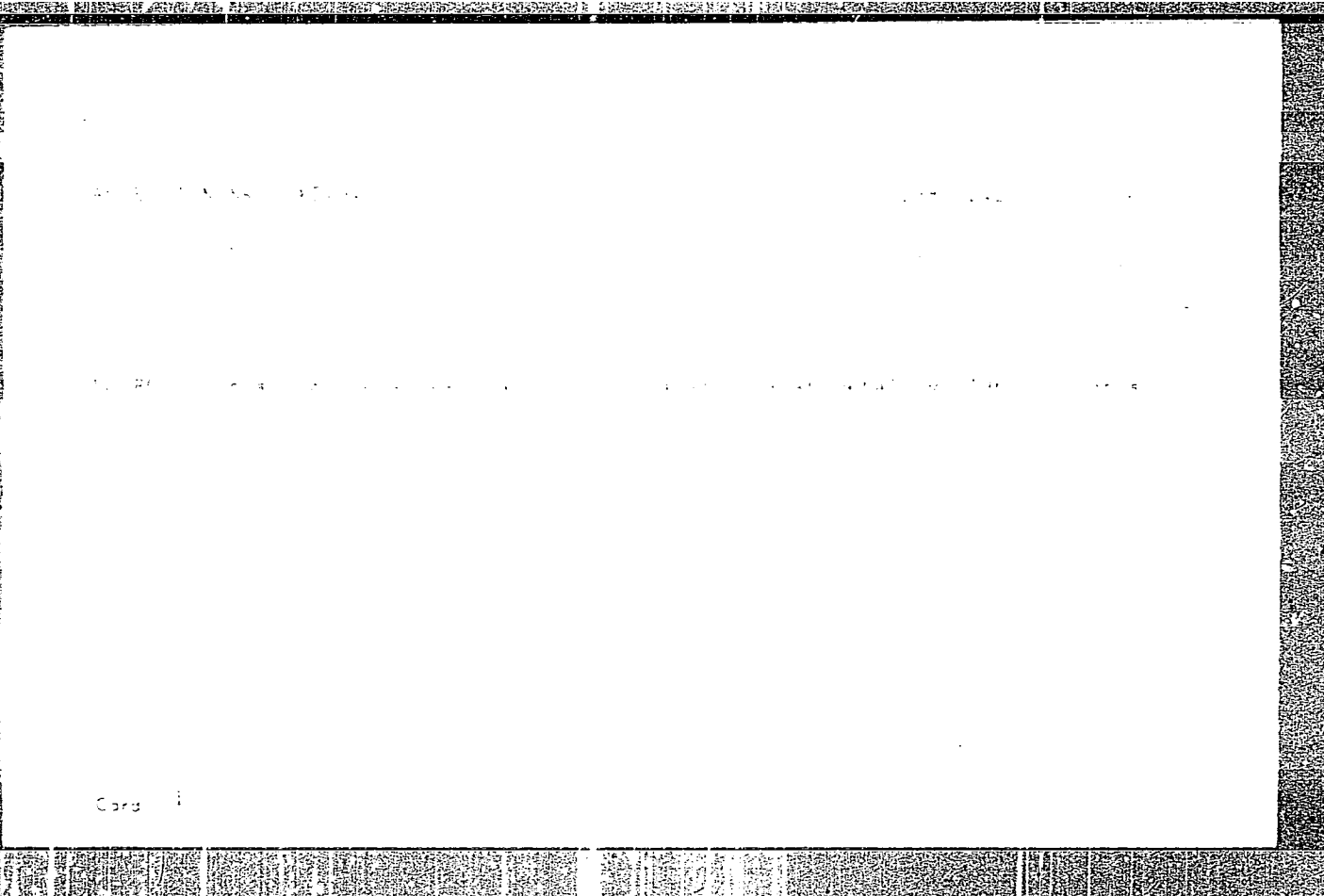
100 H
V M D Spermidal activity of some substances. V. Těčka
(Výzkumný a kontrolní ústav Spolfa, Prague).--*Lékařská Česky* 89, 631-5(1950).--A modification of Baker's
method (cf. *C.A.*, 29, 6938) for the detn. of spermidal
activity is described, enabling the detn. of the rate of effect
as a function of concn. of the substances tested. Among the
evaluated substances are merfen (I), ajatin (II), octayhan,
ripanol, metural, Na cholate, Na ricinoleate, K oxydisulfate,
soap, coumarin, dipron, dulona, *p*-aminobenzoic acid, arso-
phen, veronal, quinine, tobrquinone (III), tetraethylam-
monium bromide, methylthiomacel, and propionic acid.
The most effective were found to be I, II, and III.
Anthony Zentel.

TREKA, V.; VANECEK, M.; DLABAC, A.

Bishomoreserpine, a reserpine analogue with pronounced inhibiting effect. *Activ. nerv. sup.* 4 no.2:221-222 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacie a biochemii, Praha.

(RESERPINE pharmacol)



1. 1. 1. 1.

ACCESSION NR: AT4048720

austenitic steel, grade Kh15N25M₂V3Ty0. The addition of cerium (0.05-0.1%) decreases the quantity of admixtures in the steel without changing the main chemical

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ACCESSION NR: AT4008720

ficantly improved, especially when it is used in conjunction with the other methods.

ANALYSIS: None

SUBMITTED: 10/10/64

DATE: 10/10/64

SUP. OF DIS. 100

RE. REF. 100-100

100-100

Card 3/387

11.18 Hardening of cobalt and cobalt-base alloys

11.19 The relationship of increasing the hardness of cobalt and cobalt-base alloys to the increase in the strength of the alloys has been studied by various investigators. The results of these studies are summarized in Table 11.19.

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KRESHCHANOVSKIY, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIDORENKO, M.F., kand. tekhn.
nauk; TREKALIO, A.S., inzh.

Role of nonmetallic inclusions in the failure of cast steel.
Lit. proizv. no.11:29-31 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 25005-56 EWT(m)/ENF(w) EWA 11/1/57 11/1/57 JD

ACC NR: AP6008865

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/65/000/011/0029/0031

AUTHOR: Kreshchanovskiy, N. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Sidorenko, M. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Trekalo, A. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Role of nonmetallic inclusions in the fracture of cast steel

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1965, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: crystal dislocation, surface active agent, austenitic steel, plasticity, nonmetallic inclusion, cast steel, material fracture, tensile strength, recrystallization temperature, induction furnace, metal molting, metallographic examination, plastic deformation/ 10Kh15N25 austenitic steel

ABSTRACT: 10Kh15N25 austenitic Cr-Ni steel was melted in a 50-kg basic induction furnace, with addition of Al, Si, Ca and Ce for the purpose of final deoxidation. Specimens of this steel (5 mm in diameter, 50 mm in length) were subjected to short-term static tensile tests at 20 and 650°C. Subsequent metallographic examination of the surfaces of fracture revealed the presence of closed cavities, conditionally termed caverns, which develop around nonmetallic inclusions in the part of the specimen that underwent plastic deformation and for the metal tensile-tested at 650°C resemble microcracks. The nonmetallic inclusions are represented by spinel, corundum, silicates, Ce oxides, and Ce sulfides and oxysulfides. The caverns and cracks run in the direction in which the load is applied and their shape and size depend on the shape, size and

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UDC: 621.746.79:669.141.25

L 26036-66

ACC NR: AP6008865

properties of nonmetallic inclusions and the degree of plastic deformation of the metal during testing. The distribution of dislocations investigated as a function of the plastic deformation of specimens warrants the assumption that the caverns form as a result of the plastic deformation of the regions of metal adjoining the nonmetallic inclusion, owing to the migration of the most mobile dislocations and their settlement at the metal-inclusion interface. As the degree of plastic deformation increases, the dislocations become arrayed along slip lines, bypassing the nonmetallic inclusions. The reason for fracture is the formation of dislocation pile-ups of a critical density at the moment when the metal's plasticity is exhausted; as the metal gets stretched at temperatures somewhat above recrystallization temperature (500-600°C), the caverns forming around the nonmetallic inclusions develop into cracks along which the metal ultimately fractures. Thus, nonmetallic inclusions are detrimental to the tensile strength of the investigated austenitic steel, at test temperatures somewhat above the recrystallization temperature, while at the same time enhancing the metal's plasticity. The deoxidizing agent, unless it is a surface-active element, enhances the softening temperature of the metal of the stressed zones and thus prevents the development of caverns into cracks. Thus, the role of nonmetallic inclusions in the processes of the plastic fracture of cast metal must be primarily related to the test temperature as well as to the character of fracture (ductile or brittle) and apparently also to the method of loading. For steels with more than one phase and with a large number of alloy elements the determination of the role

Card 2/3

L 26036-66

ACC NR: AP6008865

of nonmetallic inclusions is much more complicated, since then the movement of dislocations in the process of plastic deformation is chiefly determined by the amount and dispersity of the hardening phases. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card

3/3

PB

ca 9

An investigation of KMA (Kuruk Magnetic Anomaly) ores in regard to Bell's reaction. S. K. Tyekalo. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 9, 57-65.—The reaction $2CO \rightarrow C + CO_2$, as catalyzed by the KMA ore, was studied. About 3-g. samples, 3-6 mm. in size, were placed in a boat and kept in an elec. furnace at 500° , while a mixt. of $CO + CO_2$, in the ratio of 4:1, was passed through the furnace at a rate of 5 l./hr. Results were calcd. as the wt. of C deposited on the ore, expressed in percentage of the wt. of the ore. This deposit varied with various samples of ore between 1.47 and 15.41%. Thus in regard to Bell's reaction the KMA ores resemble those of Krivorog and Ural dense brown and magnetic ores. Because of its great density, small porosity and large sideritization, it causes a much smaller deposition of C than the Ural red or the ordinary brown ores. Deposition of C takes place more in the pores of the ore particles than on the surface.

S. L. Madorsky

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

9

ca

Production of sponge iron from Malkinsk (North Caucasus) ores. G. I. Demin and S. K. Trekhle. *Tsvetnaya Prakt. Met.* 1936, No. 2, 1-13. The various ores consist chiefly of limonite, hematite and magnetite. The small oxide ores are the richest (Fe 60, Cr 0.73, V 0.19 and Ni 0.22-0.72%). The ore can be reduced with the husks of sunflower seeds and corn stalks. Reduction is 80-90%. With an excess of reducing agent, the reduction can be conducted at 1100° without agglomeration. Reduction with H₂ is less satisfactory. To prevent recurring oxidation, the sponge should be cooled in a reducing or neutral atm. to 50-60°. The metal is suitable for blast-furnace use. B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

[illegible]

LIST AND ORDER																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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<p>The Influence of the Physical and Mechanical Properties of Coke on the Blast-Furnace Process. S. K. Trekalo and G. A. Volovik. (Koks i Khimiya, 1939, No. 4-5, pp. 45-49). (In Russian). There was no relation between the output capacities of the two 950-cu. m. blast-furnaces at the Zaporozhstal works, where the observations were made, and the results of drum test on the cokes from Donbas coals. The crushability of the coke was found to have an influence upon the operation of the furnace, and this was expressed by a coefficient which takes into account the cracks in the coke developed during the various stages of transport of the coke from the ovens to the blast-furnaces. This coefficient could be obtained by a form of drop test in which the development of cracks larger than 2 cm. was taken into account.</p>																																																			
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KOLESANOV, Fedor Fedorovich; TREKALO, S.K., redaktor; YABLONSKAYA, L.V.,
redaktor; EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Movement of gases through rubble] Dvizhenie gazov cherez sloi
kuskovykh materialov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry
po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 87 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Gas flow) (Blast furnaces)

TRUKALO, S.K.

Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy. Metallurg
no.4:6-7 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Laboratoriya domennogo proizvodstva Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Metallurgical research)

TREKALO, S.K.

137-1958-1-280

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 43 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gruzin, P.L., Zemskiy, S.V., Trekalo, S.K., Afanas'yev, V.N.

TITLE: A Study of the Motion of Charge Components in Blast Furnaces
(Izucheniye dvizheniya shikhtovykh materialov v domennykh pechakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Primeneniye radioaktivn. izotopov v chernoy metallurgii.
Chelyabinsk. Knigoizdat, 1957, pp 59-66

ABSTRACT: Radioactive isotopes Fe^{59} and Co^{60} were used to determine the rate of motion of the charge at various distances from the wall of a blast furnace. Photon counters mounted either outside the furnace or in its lining (fixed counters) or introduced within it by A.A. Melikyan's method (mobile counters) were used to trace the progress of the radioactive isotopes through the various levels of the furnace. Data obtained by the investigation show that the time during which the materials remain within a $330 m^3$ furnace from the stock line to the tuyere belt is 3 hrs. 40 min. for the clinker in the middle of the furnace and 4 hrs. 45 min. at the periphery, while for coke it is 4 hrs. 50 min. both at the center and at the periphery.

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M.O.

1. Blast furnaces--Performance 2. Iron isotopes (Radioactive)
--Applications 3. Cobalt isotopes (Radioactive)--Applications

133-8-1/28

AUTHORS: Bardin, I.P. (Academician), Trekalov, S.K. (Cand. Tech. Sci.), Zakharov, A.F. (Eng.), Khil'kevich, F.A. (Eng.), and Lazarev, B.L. (Eng.)

TITLE: Smelting of basic pig iron with oxygen enriched blast. (Vyplavka peredel'nogo chuguna na dut'ye, obogashchennom kislородом).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), No.8, 1957, pp.673-684 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The influence of oxygen enriched blast on the operation of a large blast furnace with a normal profile operating on a prepared burden was investigated. The profile of the furnace is given in Fig.1. The preparation of burden materials is described, their chemical composition during the individual operating periods and physical properties of coke used are given in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The mean composition of the burden, furnace lining (Fig.2), the composition of pig and top pressure during the individual operating periods was practically the same.

Card 1/5 The following operating periods are considered:

133-8-1/28

Smelting of basic pig iron with oxygen enriched blast.(Cont)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Oxygen content in blast, %</u>
I	1.4-30.6	21.0
II	25.7-30.7	22.19
III	31.7-10.8	23.30
	20. -22.8	
IV	11.8-19.8	24. 0
V	1.9-28.9	21. 0

The operating results obtained during the individual periods are given in Table 3. Operating conditions during the last period V deteriorated due to the formation of a scaffold and deterioration in the state of charging equipment, therefore this period was excluded from further comparison. Daily variations of basic operating factors during the smelting of iron with normal and oxygen enriched blast are shown in Figs.3 and 4 respectively. The influence of oxygen enrichment on the amounts of blast and gas made, CO content in gas and gas made to blast ratio is shown in Fig.5. The comparison of the intensification of the smelting process when using oxygen enrichment under conditions of (a) constant amount of blast and (b) constant amount of gas made per unit time is shown in Fig.6. Material balances

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133-8-1/28

Smelting of basic pig iron with oxygen enriched blast.
(Cont.)

of the smelting process during the individual periods operating factors and heat balances for the same periods are given in Tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively. The distribution of CO_2 content in the top gas along the throat diameter during the individual operating periods is shown in Fig.7. Variations in the composition and temperature of gas at various furnace levels during the individual operating periods are shown in Figs.8 and 9. Methods used for the determination of the above data are not given. The comparison of cost of production per ton of pig with normal (A) and oxygen enriched (B) blast is given in Table 7. It is concluded that: 1) operation of the furnace with oxygen enriched blast was stable without increasing moisture content of blast. The temperature of the blast was increased by 35-45 C in comparison with the operation on normal blast; 2) oxygen enrichment permitted intensifying furnace driving within the limits of retaining the amount of gas produced per unit of time on the same level as in normal operation; 3) the distribution of the gas stream across the furnace during operation with enriched blast remained normal which was the main factor contributing to

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133-8-1/28

Smelting of basic pig iron with oxygen enriched blast.
(Cont.)

the retention of a comparatively low coke rate achieved on normal blast; 4) blast enrichment causes a decrease in the size of zone of moderate temperatures (800-1100 C) in the furnace stack and the corresponding increase in zones of low and high temperatures (above 1100 C). Despite this, the concentration of CO_2 in gas increases along the furnace height at a higher rate than with ordinary blast, due to an increase in the reducing ability of the gas; 5) with a 23.3% oxygen enrichment the output of the furnace increased by 6.7% with unchanged coke rate (14 days operating period); 6) the cost of production of pig with oxygen enriched blast was 2 roubles 40 kop. per ton higher than with ordinary blast. This increase was caused by the high cost of technical oxygen on the HTMK (15 kop/m³); 7) the results obtained fully justify an enlargement of the tonnage oxygen plant on the HTMK in order to supply blast furnaces with oxygen for blast enrichment. Oxygen plants should be built on works operating with a prepared burden. The construction of oxygen plants of 10 000 m³ capacity is recommended.

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133-8-1/28

Smelting of basic pig iron with oxygen enriched blast.
(Cont.)

There are 7 tables, 9 figures and 1 American reference.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIChM and Nizhny Tagil' Metallurgical Combine.
(TsNIChM i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SOV/133-58-6-3/33
AUTHOR: Trekalo, S.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: On Charge Hanging During Smelting Iron with an Enriched Blast (O zavisaniyakh shikhty pri vyplavke chuguna na obogashchennom dut'ye)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, pp 489 - 495 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the analysis of the operation of two furnaces, A (Novo-Tul'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod, Novo-Tul'skiy Plant) and B (Novo-Tagil'skiy zavod - Novo-Tagil'skiy Plant) on an oxygen-enriched blast during which furnace A was often hanging while furnace B had a normal burden descent, the author attempts to explain the causes of hanging. The profile of furnace A before and after re-lining - Figure 1; a comparison of operating indices of furnaces A and B - Table 1; size distribution of the iron bearing part of the burden of furnaces A and B - Table 2. The distribution of CO₂ in the top gas across the throat diameter in furnace A with old and new profiles - Figures 2 and 3, respectively; changes in the conditions of the passage of gases through the column of burden materials in furnaces A and B at various degrees of oxygen enrichment of the blast - Table 3; pressure drop along the height of furnace A - Figure 4; the length of the

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Cast SOV/133-58-6-3/33
On Charge Hanging During Smelting/Iron with an Enriched Blast

combustion zone at various contents of oxygen in the blast - Figure 5; changes in the gas composition along the hearth diameter in front of tuyeres in furnace A - Figure 6; changes in the distribution of CO_2 across the throat in furnace B -

Figure 7; reducibilities of burden materials used in A and B furnaces. It is pointed out that the main cause of the burden hanging in furnace A is the support of the gas stream and not the formation of the viscous slag. The furnace was operated at a driving rate inconsistent with its burden permeability. It was peripherally working on both normal and oxygen-enriched blast. On the other hand, the burden permeability of furnace B was better and the furnace was operated at a lower driving rate. The centre of the burden column was always open. Although the reducibility of the burden materials used in furnace B was lower than in furnace A due to a better distribution of gases through the burden column, the amount of coke burned at tuyeres of furnace B was smaller than in furnace A, i.e. the proportion of indirect reduction in the furnace B was higher than in A. On transfer of furnace B to oxygen-enriched blast, the amount of gas formed

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Cast SOV/133-58-6-3/33
On Hanging of Burden on Smelting/Iron with an Enriched Blast

at tuyeres increased only by 0.5 - 1.8% as against 8 - 14.5% for furnace A. For these reasons furnace B could operate with oxygen-enriched blast without additional moisture. To achieve smooth burden descent on furnace A, an addition of 40 - 50 g/m³ of moisture without an appropriate compensation in blast temperature was necessary. The action of moisture is explained as being due to elongation of the combustion zone towards the centre, namely, that part of the zone where the reactions of decomposition of CO₂ and H₂O by carbon takes place.

Views (Ref 2) that burden hanging is due to an increase in the temperature of combustion zone due to which the evaporation of silicon monoxide takes place which condenses higher in the furnace decreasing burden permeability are criticised. It is pointed out that temperatures in the combustion zone of furnace B measured by V.A. Khromov (TsnIIChM) at distances 200, 400 and 700 mm from the tuyere level were at normal blast (blast temperature 840 - 880 °C) 2 030, 2 079 and 2 030 °C, respectively, and with a 24% oxygen-enriched blast 2 050, 2 091 and 2 025 °C, respectively. So that in both cases the evaporation of silicon monoxide was possible. In the author's

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On Hanging of Burden on Smelting/Iron with an Enriched Blast

view, gaseous oxides of silicon under blast furnace conditions react with liquid slag in a wide region where the temperature for maintaining liquid slag is sufficient, but too low for the evaporation of silicon monoxide.

There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICChM

1. Blast furnaces--Performance 2. Blast furnaces--Analysis

Card 4/4

18.2000

77443
SOV/133-60-1-4/30

AUTHORS: Yakubtsiner, N. M., Trekalo, S. K. (Candidates of Technical Sciences), and Shur, A. B. (Engineer)

TITLE: Physical Properties of Fluxed Sinter of the Cherepovets Plant

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 1, pp 14-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study of sintering problems at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant (Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod). G. F. Grigor'yevykh, Ye. V. Nevmerzhitskiy, V. M. Sholeninov, D. L. Grinberg, and E. Ye. Gutman participated in the work. The plant is producing fluxed sinter from beneficiated Olenegorskiy (not identified) iron deposits and from Pikalevo deposit (Pikalevskoye mestorozhdeniye) of limestone. At some periods the pyrite cinders of plants near Moscow were added to the charge of sintering plant. The Olenegorskiy beneficiated ore (by 1958 data) contains 60.1 to 60.7% Fe; 13.2 to 14.1% SiO₂; and 1.1 to 1.3% CaO. The limestone (amounting to 360 kg/ton of sinter) contains

Card 1/6

Physical Properties of Fluxed Sinter
of the Cherepovets Plant

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51.5 to 53% CaO; 1.5 to 4% of insoluble residue (1 to 2% SiO₂); and about 0.3% MgO. The determination of bulk weight of fluxed sinter and the determination of screen composition and the degree of crushing of sinter during transportation are described. The Cherepovets Plant, for the first time in the USSR, used a two-stage screening of sinter returns. In addition to the regular screening machines (in the unloading section of sintering machine), which screen the returns before loading of sinter into cooler, the additional vibrating screening machines for secondary screening of fines (after the cooler) are installed. The bulk weight of sinter varies. It is due to the increase of the apparent specific weight of sinter pellets with the decrease of their size, as shown by the experimental data previously obtained by N. M. Yakubtsiner and Yu. P. Smirnov (see Fig. 2). For the study of screened fluxed sinter, samples were taken from the conveyors. The results are given in Fig. 4. The tests show that the secondary screening of returns is expedient. However, the consecutive transportation and reloading of sinter results

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Physical Properties of Fluxed Sinter
of the Cherepovets Plant

77443

SOV/133-60-1-4/30

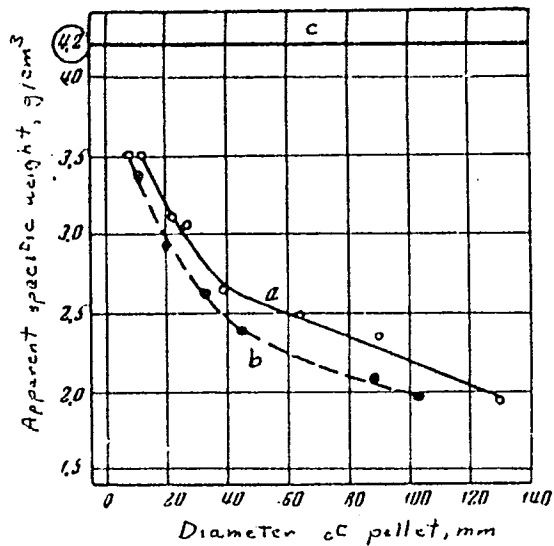


Fig. 2. The relationship between the apparent specific weight of sinter and the size of pellets: (a) sample Nr 1; (b) sample Nr 2; (c) true specific weight.

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Physical Properties of Fluxed Sinter
of the Cherepovets Plant

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SOV/133-60-1-4/30

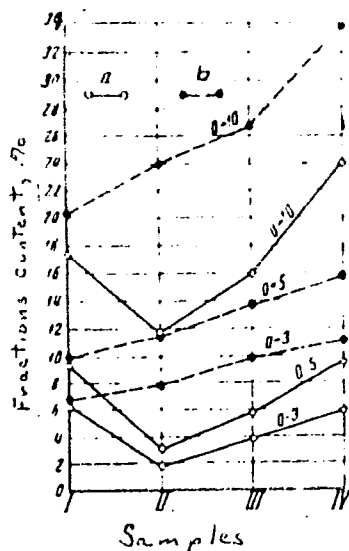


Fig. 4. Change in composition of various fractions (from 0-3 to 0-10 mm) in the sinter, when screening with 2 open sections (a) and totally closed (b) screening machines (samples I to IV).

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Physical Properties of Fluxed Sinter
of the Cherepovets Plant

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in the new formation of fines. The effect of prolonged storage in silos on the screen composition of sinter; the crushing of sinter fractions (from 3 to 5 and 100 to 150 mm) during the storage in piles under the silos for 5 to 24 hr; and the change of screen composition of fresh sinter and sinter stored at the ore yard were studied. The deterioration of screen composition of sinter during its storage at ore yards (with accompanying increase of bulk weight), as compared with sinter of current production, supplies a good argument in favor of building the sintering plants at the metallurgical plants and not at the ore mines. The authors state that in order to bring to a minimum the amount of fines in the sinter, which is charged to the furnace, the screening of fines before loading of sinter into skip is imperative. At present the amount of fines (of 0-5 mm fraction) at the Yenakiyevo Plant (Yenakiyevskiy zavod) reaches 21%, and at the Krivoy Rog Plant (Krivorozhskiy zavod), 20.8%.

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Physical Properties of Fluxed Sinter
of the Cherepovets Plant

77443
SOV/133-60-1-4/30

There are 9 figures; 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (LPI), Central Scientific
Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy (TsNIICM), and
Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant (Cherepovetskiy metal-
lurgicheskiy zavod)

Card 6/6

TREKALO, S.K.; YAKURTSINER, N.M.; ANDRONOV, V.N.; GRIGOR'YEVYKH, G.F.;
KAYLOV, V.D.; SHUR, A.B.; v rabote prinimali uchastiye:
NEVMERZHITSKIY, Ye.V.; SHOLENINOV, V.M.; VITOVSKIY, V.M.;
GRINBERG, D.L.; GUTMAN, E.Ye.; YEGOROV, N.D.

Open-hearth furnace operations with classified sinter. Stal'
20 no. 12:1063-1070 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii i Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Blast furnaces) (Sintering)

STEFANOVICH, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; MANCHINSKIY, V.G., dotsent, retsenzent;
TREKALO, S.K., red.; KRYZHOVA, M.L., red.izd-vs; MATLYUK, R.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Analysis of the blast furnace process] Analiz khoda domennogo
protsessa. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1960. 286 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Blast-furnaces)

TREKHIDENOV, V.I.

Soviet exhibition in New York. Avtom. telem. i svyaz' 3 no.11:20 N '59

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(New York--Exhibitions)

IREKHUENOV, V. I.

12(3); 26(1)	PHASE I ROK EXPLORATION	507/2176
<p>Evoye v shazmodorobnyy avtomatiki, telemechanika i svyazi; sbornik statyi (See Developments in Railroad Automation, Remote Control, and Communications; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Fizmatgizdat, 1959. 198 p. 3,000 copies printed.</p>		
<p>Eds.: (Title page): B.S. Puzanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A.M. Popov, Engineer; M. (Inside book): G.I. Narumov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: O.P. Voronin.</p>		
<p>PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and technicians specializing in railroad automatic and remote control and communications.</p>		
<p>COVERAGE: The articles in this book concern the following problems: the application of automatic control in the electric power supply of automatic block-signalling systems; the construction of electric interlocking systems in switching yards of railroad stations; modernization of route control systems; equipping of runs with a relay-electromechanical system of semiautomatic block signals; protection of track circuits of coded automatic block-signalling systems and telephone networks of overhead communication lines against transition currents in the electrified sections of railroads. A radar device for determining the position of railroad cars on a track is also described. The book contains a number of diagrams and tables. The book is written for engineers and technicians working in the field of automatic and remote control systems and communications and on railroads in the United States. There are no references.</p>		
59	Relay-Electromechanical System of Semiautomatic Block Signalling	
<p>The author describes a system of semiautomatic block signals called "Relay-electromechanical" which was developed in 1956-1957 at the diphterussigmalysys' and which was found to work satisfactorily on a few runs.</p>		
78	Route Lever System in Route Control Systems	
<p>The author is of the opinion that the route-control system of the Russian Railways and Grigorov, widely used in the USSR, applies only to small railroad stations. On large railroad stations and sidings a route lever system was developed which can handle both incoming and outgoing trains from all routes and in all directions. Operation of this system for over five years gave satisfactory results. A description of the system is given.</p>		
89	Route Control Systems of the Ministry of Transport in 1957	
<p>The Design Office of the Main Administration of Signalling and Communications of the Ministry of Transport in 1957 developed a new system of route control. This system consists of standard switchlocking apparatus (with route and signal control locks) and control tower equipment. The authors describe the system in detail.</p>		
102	Signalling System on Subway Lines	
<p>The author describes the two-aspect signalling system used in the Moscow and Leningrad subways.</p>		
115	Radar Device for Measuring Speed	
<p>In 1955 the diphterussigmalysys' started the development of a system of automatic speed regulation of railroad cars in busy yards. In 1957 experimental models of the diphterussigmalysys' of the KIN-3 type and of a rear meter of the KIN-1 type were developed and tested under operating conditions. The author describes these devices, which were built on the Doppler-effect principle.</p>		
130	New Data on the Effect of the Contact Wire Servant	
<p>At the TPII MG studies of the causes of the disturbing effects of the contact wire servant on long-distance service channels are being conducted, and methods for the suppression of these disturbances are planned. The author describes the initial results of this investigation.</p>		
147	Development of Automatic and Remote Control on Railroads in the USSR	
<p>This is a descriptive article of achievements in the USSR in the above field during the last 5 to 5 years.</p>		
173	Communications on Railroads in the USSR	
<p>This is a descriptive article on the various types of communications systems on railroads in the USSR.</p>		

TREKHDENOV, V.I.; SHIMKO, Yu.K.; TSUKKERMAN, L.P., retsenzents;
~~NOVIKAS~~ NOVIKAS, M.H., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Platform passenger train indicator] Ukazatel' otpravle-
niia passazhirsikh poezdov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat,
1963. 66 p. (MIRA 17:2)

TREKHDENOV, V.I.

An automatic storage locker. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.12:30-31
D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya
signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putay soobshcheniya.

TREKHDENOV, V.I.

Block-type semiautomatic relay block system. Avtom., telam.i
sviaz' 6 no.8:7-13 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya
signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva puty soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

TREKHDENOV, V.I.

Block-type semiautomatic relay block systems. Avtom., telem. i
svyaz' 6 no.10:7-11 0 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya
signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

TREKHDENOV, V.I.; KISELEV, Ye.N., konstruktor

Relay-type railroad block system. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.12:
3-8 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya
signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for
Trekhdenov).

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

TREKHDENOV, V.I.

New developments in automatic control, remote control, and communications. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 5 no.10:6-7 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

(Railroads--Signaling)

TREKHDENOV, V.I.

Design bureau of the main office of the Signaling and Communication Department. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 4 no. 12:15-16 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Communication systems)
(Railroads--Signaling)

SEMENYUK, N.M.; RYAZANTSEV, B.S.; TREKHDENOV, V.I.; SHARIKOV, V.A.

Leader of an inventive team. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 2 no.12:41
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Mashkov, Konstantin Dmitrievich, 1898-)

TRUKHINOV, V.I.

Joint work assures success. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 8 no.11:
19-20 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya
signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

TREKHDENOV, V.I.

In the designer's bureau of the Main Administration of Signaling
and Communications. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 7 no.5:40 My '63.

{MIRA 16:7}

1. Glavnyy inzh. Konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya
signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Railroads—Signaling—Centralized traffic control)

TREKHIN, V.; SHEYNIN, M., inzh.

From simple to difficult. Gradzh.av. 17 no.2:17-18 P '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Pilot-instruktor po trenazheram Vysshego aviatsionnogo
uchilishcha Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Flight training)

SOV/84-60-2-33/59

1(

AUTHOR: Trekhin, V., Pilot-Instructor for Ground Trainers,
Sheynin, M., Engineer, (Leningrad)

TITLE: From Easy Stages to More Difficult Ones

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 17-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a set of instructions on how to use ground trainers and mock-ups, beginning with TL-5, ERK-DGMK, and PSP-48 trainers, and more advanced, unspecified ones. The authors call upon all concerned to cease the manufacture of inferior make-shift trainers, and do away with the unfounded distrust toward good, standard trainers. They want the industry to produce special trainers for the Tu-104, Il-18 and An-10, for training in OSP (Instrument Landing Equipment) landing.⁹ Technical data contained in this article is as follows: The Higher Aviation School of GVF, using the standard PTU-O television

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SOV/84-60-2-33/59

From Easy Stages to More Difficult Ones

sets, has worked out two television arrangements for trainers. One such arrangement provides an imitation of visual flights, enables the trainee to watch the runway when coming out of clouds, after having flown over the short-range precision approach radar. The other arrangement enables the pilot in the trainer to perform a landing approach using the radar navigator. It is also intended for training the dispatchers, so as to give them an idea of a landing approach from the pilot's position. A cartoon on page 17 scoffs at the training subunit commanded by L. Nozadze, Gruzinskoye territorial'noye upravleniye (Georgian Territorial Administration), where an available trainer for An-2 aircraft stands unused. There is 1 drawing. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Vyssheye aviatsionnoye uchilishche GVF (Higher Aviation School of the GVF), Leningrad.

Card 2/2

TRUKHILEBOV, I.

On the way to development. Voen.znan. 30 no.12:8 D '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta pervichnoy organizatsii Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu.
(Zaporozh'ye--Military Education)

TREKHLETOV, K.F.

RT-877 (Chemistry of titanium. XVII. The effect of calcination on the properties of titanium dioxide) K khimii titana. XVII. Vliianie prokalivaniia na svoistva dvoukisi titana.

ZHURNAL PRIKLADNOI KHIMII, 13(9): 1310-1314, 1940.

ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Kinetics of bimolecular reactions in solutions. I. V. A. Hol'tashmidt and K. P. Trekhlov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 576-81 (1937). -- In a study of the equil. const. of bimol. reactions in different solvents at various temps., the following values for $k \times 10^3$ in Arrhenius' equation $k = Ae^{-E/RT}$ were found: for the reaction $\text{PhNMe}_2 + \text{PhCH}_2\text{Br}$ in EtOH at 13° and 30°, 15.95 and 68.70, resp.; for the same reaction in acetone at 21.0° and 40.0°, 5.17 and 13.52; in PhNO_2 at 21.0° and 40°, 6.970 and 21.72; in BrMe at 21.0° and 40°, 5.01 and 13.6; for, pyridine + PhCH_2Br in EtOH at 21.0° and 39.5°, 5.080 and 30.9, in acetone at 21.0° and 40°, 8.732 and 31.10, in PhNO_2 at 21.0° and 40°, 20.37 and 61.2; in BrMe at 21.0° and 40°, 13.51 and 60.5. The results are compared with those found in the literature for reactions of PhNMe_2 + $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ and pyridine + $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ in the same solvents as used by H. and T. H. V. A. Hol'tashmidt and N. K. Vorob'ev. *Ibid.* 1937, 100. The following values for $k \times 10^3$ were found: for $\text{PhNMe}_2 + \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ in MeOH at 22° and 30°, 10.1 and 19.00; for the same reaction in PhCH_2OH at 10° and 18°, 12.25 and 22.8; for $p\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NMe}_2 + \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ in MeOH at 15° and 22°, 13.2 and 21.7; for quinoline + $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ in PhNO_2 at 38° and 45°, 1.58 and 2.08; for the same reaction in EtOH at 30° and 40°, 0.254 and 0.753. These results are discussed in the light of data found in the literature for similar reactions. S. L. Madorsky

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

LIST AND INDEX																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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COMMON ELEMENTS													WATERWAYS INDEX													METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION													OTHER INDEXES												
<p>Kinetics of bimolecular reactions in solutions. V. A. HOLZSCHMIDT AND K. F. IZRAKHLITOV. J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 1, 875 (1931); cf. C. A. 26, 22. Reaction velocity consts. for the system: $\text{PhNMe}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CHCl}_2\text{Br}$ in solns. of EtOH, Me_2CO, MeCOPh and PhNO_2 were measured at 21.6°, 30.0° and 40.1°. It was found on comparison of this system with 3 similar systems, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{-CHCl}_2\text{Br}$ and $\text{PhNMe}_2\text{-CHCl}_2\text{Br}$ in the same solvents, that the substitution of PhCH_2Br for $\text{CH}_2\text{-CHCl}_2\text{Br}$ and of PhNMe_2 for C_6H_5 causes a decrease in activation energy. The factor A in Arrhenius' equation $k = Ae^{-E/RT}$ varied considerably; it increased with increase in E.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">S. L. MADORSKY</p>																																																			

TREKHLETOV, K. F.

A. V. PAMFILOV, ZhPKh 13, 1310-14, 1940

TREKHISTOV, K. P.

A. V. PAMFILOV, ZhPKh 13, 1310-14, 1940

TREKHLETOW, K. F.

"Sur la cinetique des reactions bimoleculaires dans les solutions. Communication I."
Holzschmidt, W. A. et Trekhletow, K. F. (p. 576)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 3-4.

TREKHOV, M.

Response of automobile-industry workers. NTO 2 no.1:27
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-
tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energetikov na avtozavode imeni
Likhacheva, Moskva.

(Moscow--Automobile industry--Technological innovations)

TRAMIOV, M. I.

Dugovye i termicheskie elektropечи. Arc and induction electric furnaces. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1945. 41 p. (Ratsionalizatsiia energiaspol'zovaniia na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh, vyp. 1) (51-26289)

TK4661.T7

1. Electric furnaces. 2. Avtomobil'nyi zavod imeni Stalina, Moscow.

70883

TREKHCV, M. I.

Decreasing power consumption by means of electromotors Moskva, Mashglz, 1945. 46 p.
(Ratsionalizatsiia energoispol'zovaniia na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh, vyp. 2)
(51-26271)

TK2785.T7

1. Electric motors, Induction.

TREKHOV, M. I.

PA 23T66

USSR/Engineering
Wire - Drawing
Electrical Equipment

Nov/Dec 1947

"Economy of Electrical Energy During Wire Drawing,"
M. I. Trekhov, Automobile Factory imeni Stalin, 1 p

"Promyshlennaya Energetika" No 11/12

Experiments were conducted to determine the relationship between the expenditure of electric power during drawing and the angle of emission of the metal in the drawplates. It was discovered that during the drawing of rods, electric power expenditure fell 11.3 percent when the angle in the drawplate was 15 degrees.

23T66

IREKHOV, L. I.

21786 IREKHOV, M. I. Ekonomiya elektroenergii v metalloobrabaty
vsyushchikh tsekhakh. Sbornik materialov Nauch.-tekhn. sessii
po ekonomii elektroenergii. (Okt. 1947 g.) vyp. 1. M., 1949,
s. 150-66.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

TRERKOV, M. I. (ENGR.)

Pneumatic Tools

Effective use of pneumatic equipment in machine building plants. *Pror. energ.* 9. no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

- [illegible]

TREKHOV, M. I.

USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1 : Pub. 61 - 3/23

Authors : Trekhov, M. I.

Title : Ways of economizing on electrical energy in foundry industry

Periodical : Lit. proizv. 4, 7-9, July 1954

Abstract : Several ways of decreasing the consumption of electrical energy in foundry plants by greater utilization of foundry fuel (coke) and by reducing thermal losses and increasing the efficiency of electrically heated furnaces, are presented. Graphs.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

TREKHOV, M. I.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1916
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 21/25
Author : Trekhov, M. I.
Title : ~~A method for inspection of fuses~~
Periodical : Energetik, no.2, 36-37, F 1955
Abstract : The author describes a practical method of inspection.
One diagram.
Institution: None
Submitted : No date

TREKHOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

More efficient use of power in electroplating sections.
Prom.energ.11 no.5:20-22 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Electroplating)

TREKHOV, M. I.

(Candidate of Technical Sciences)

"Rational Use of Thermal and Electric Power in New Engineering Processes in his Engineering Factory"

report presented at the All-Union Sci. Technical Conference on Economy of Fuel and Electric Power in the Engineering Industry. December 1957, Moscow.

Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 33-35
(see author card for GORIN, F. I.)

8(6);25(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1839

Trekhov, Mikhail Ivanovich

Ratsional'noye ispol'zovaniye elektroenergii na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh (Efficient Use of Electric Power in Machinery Manufacturing Plants) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 211 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I. B. Glezer; Tech. Ed.: G. Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for power engineers, industrial technologists, and students of electrical engineering vuzes.

COVERAGE: The book characterizes electric power consumption in plants manufacturing machinery. It describes methods of electric power economy in machining methods, in grinding operations, in casting plants, in using electric welding apparatus, and in the production and consumption of compressed air. Economizing electric power consumption in metal-coating plants is also discussed. The book is based on materials from factories on

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laboratory tests, conference papers, and other materials. The book was written by M.I. Trekhov except for Chapter VI, paragraph 21, and Chapter VII, paragraph 22, which were written by M.N. Osokin. There are 19 references, all Soviet.

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TREKHOV, M. I.

Increase in per capita consumption of electric power in the automobile industry. Prom. energ. 15 no.10:6-9 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Automobile industry) (Electric power)

TREKHOV, M.I.; GORIN, F.I., inzh.; AKULOV, Ye.F., red.; KIREYEV, M.I., red.; NOVIKOV, V.K., red.; SAVEL'YEV, V.I., red.; CHUMAKOV, N.M., red.; POPOV, I.V., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Efficient use of electric power in metal cutting and press working in machine manufacturing plants] Ratsional'noe ispol'zovanie elektroenergii pri obrabotke metallov rezaniem i davleniem na mashinostroitel'nykh zavodakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961.

103 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric metal cutting) (Power presses—Electric driving)

TREKHOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk

Circulation type cooling system for welding and high-frequency
systems. Prom. energ. 20 no.9:18-20 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

TRUKHOV, M.I.

Rational utilization of electric power in the I.A. Iokhachev motor vehicle works in Moscow.

Report submitted for the Symposium on Rational Electric Power Consumption
Warsaw , Poland 22-25 May 1962

TREKHOV, N., polkovnik; CHUVYRIN, A., mayor

Food boilers operated on liquid fuel. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor.
Sil 21 no.11:89-90 N '61. MIRA 15:1)

(Oil burners)
(Cookery--Equipment and supplies)

TREKHOV, Ye.S.

Work of splitting micas along the cleavage plane in air.
Nek. vop. eksp. fiz. no.1:63-66 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Mica)

ИЗДАНИЕ, 18.5.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut

Nekotoryye voprosy eksperimental'noy fiziki, vyp. 1 (Some Problems in Experimental Physics, Nr 1) Moscow, 1959. 85 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya SSSR.

Ed.: V.F. Semenov, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent;
Tech. Ed.: R.A. Negrimovskaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, chemists and other persons interested in general problems of nuclear physics and physical and chemical analyses.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 10 articles dealing with problems in elementary particle acceleration, radiography and crystal structure, physical and chemical analysis and instrumentation in these fields. References and mention of personalities accompany each article.

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